

## **BAB IV**

### **Kesimpulan**

Dengan berpegang pada teori, konsep, serta data-data yang telah dikumpulkan dan dianalisa pada bab-bab sebelumnya, peneliti menarik tiga kesimpulan:

1. Konflik yang terjadi di Suriah pada mulanya terjadi karena disebabkan oleh adanya faktor-faktor umum seperti faktor struktural, faktor politik, faktor ekonomi, dan faktor sosial budaya.
2. Tindakan AS untuk melakukan intervensi pada konflik Suriah didorong oleh kepentingan nasionalnya yang berada pada tiga tingkatan yakni Vital, Sangat Penting, dan Penting.
3. Eskalasi pada konflik di Suriah, dipicu oleh intervensi AS sebagai kekuatan eksternal.

Sejak permulaan, kondisi internal Suriah telah berada dalam kondisi yang buruk seperti struktur pemerintahannya yang sangat mengandalkan represi dari otoritas keamanan untuk memperoleh legitimasi khususnya bagi presiden Bashar al-Assad. Kemudian, sistem politik di Suriah cenderung bersifat diskriminatif dan mementingkan identitas budaya seperti porsi jabatan pemerintahan yang diberikan dalam jumlah yang jauh lebih besar pada kaum Alawi – suku dimana Assad berasal, dan mendiskriminasi kaum Sunni. Perekonomian di Suriah juga goyah dan menyebabkan sebagian besar masyarakatnya berada pada garis

kemiskinan luar biasa. Sejumlah modernisasi perekonomian yang dicanangkan oleh Assad, pada kenyataannya gagal dilaksanakan. Justru, praktik-praktik korupsi dan monopoli yang dilakukan oleh keluarga Assad dan loyalis Alawi, mewarnai perekonomian negara tersebut. Selanjutnya pada sisi budaya, Assad yang berasal dari kaum Alawi telah berlaku diskriminatif terhadap kaum Sunni yang merupakan mayoritas di Suriah. Ketakutan akan digulingkan oleh para Sunni dan Kurdi, membuat Assad melakukan strategi-strategi untuk mengambil hati kaum Alawi dan Kristen seperti membebaskan kegiatan beribadah kelompok-kelompok tersebut. Sementara para Sunni dan Kurdi, menderita karena sulit melaksanakan ibadah dan juga merayakan hari-hari rayanya. Hal-hal ini yang menjadi penyebab awal terjadinya konflik di Suriah.

Selanjutnya, keputusan AS untuk melaksanakan intervensi pada konflik Suriah disebabkan oleh kepentingan-kepentingan nasionalnya yang terbagi dalam 3 tingkatan yakni kepentingan nasional yang Vital, kepentingan nasional yang Sangat Penting, dan kepentingan nasional yang bersifat Penting. Kepemilikan dan penggunaan senjata kimia oleh Assad merupakan suatu ancaman bagi kepentingan nasional AS yang bersifat vital. Sementara pada tingkat kepentingan nasional AS yang bersifat Sangat Penting, ancaman yang ditimbulkan Assad terhadap negara-negara di sekitarnya seperti Turki, Irak, Lebanon, Israel, dan Yordania yang merupakan negara-negara aliansi AS adalah menyebarnya konflik Suriah dan kelompok-kelompok teroris pada negara-negara tersebut. Selain itu, AS juga khawatir bahwa penyebaran konflik dan kelompok teroris di Suriah pada negara-

negara di Timur Tengah akan menghalangi aksesnya pada minyak di negara-negara Teluk Persia. Kemudian, pada tingkatan kepentingan nasional yang bersifat Penting, Assad dipandang telah mengacaukan tercapainya perdamaian dunia dan konsolidasi demokrasi karena kepemimpinannya yang bersifat otoriter. Pencapaian kepentingan-kepentingan nasional tersebutlah yang kemudian mendorong AS untuk mengintervensi konflik Suriah. Intervensi tersebut dilakukan terlebih dahulu dengan menjatuhkan sejumlah sanksi ekonomi untuk melumpuhkan pemerintahan Assad. Kemudian, AS meningkatkan intervensinya dengan memberikan dukungan dan bantuan seperti pelatihan dan persenjataan pada pihak oposisi rezim Assad. Pelatihan-pelatihan dan sejumlah persenjataan serta alat tempur moderen diberikan pada kelompok pemberontak sebagai salah satu upaya untuk menekan Assad dan pasukannya.

Kemudian, maksud untuk menekan Assad dan pasukannya dengan memberikan bantuan pada pasukan oposisi rezim Assad, pada kenyataannya justru memperkeruh situasi konflik yang telah berlangsung cukup lama di Suriah. Ketika persenjataan, perlengkapan tempur, dan intensitas serta kekuatan serangan para pemberontak meningkat, Assad – melalui bantuan Rusia, juga meningkatkan kapabilitas militernya serta intensitas dan kekuatan serangan-serangannya. Hal ini kemudian membuat konflik di Suriah menjadi semakin buruk dengan tingginya agresi senjata antar pihak yang kerap menyasar rakyat sipil dan meningkatkan jumlah korban secara besar-besaran. Maka, sebagai kekuatan eksternal, AS telah menjadi *Bad Neighbour* yang memicu eskalasi konflik di Suriah. Intervensinya melalui penjatuhan sanksi pada pemerintah Suriah dan pemberian bantuan kepada

kelompok oposisi Assad, justru membuat rakyat Suriah semakin menderita dan menciptakan persaingan kapabilitas militer antar pihak-pihak yang berkonflik. Persaingan-persaingan ini membuat intensitas serangan terus meningkat dan semakin banyak rakyat Suriah yang menjadi korban tewas, serta membuat konflik tersebut semakin sulit diakhiri.

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